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TEXTS IN SEASON.

And babes shall rule over them He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly Surely a serpent will bite without enchant ment and a babbler is no better. I will take heed that I sin not with my

Be thou not afraid when one is made rich. Envy thou not a man of violence. Devise not a lie against thy brother Is wisdom driven quite from me?

they did it the third time. Great Fines Under the Interstate

Commerce Laws.

And he said: Do it the third time.

It is a mistake to suppose, as has been assumed in some newspapers, that the Santa Fé Railroad case in which the defendant has just been fined \$330,000 for granting rebates in violation of the act of Congress commonly known as the Elkins law involves the same questions as those which were considered and passed upon by Judge Landis last summer, resulting in the imposition of a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

In the Standard Oil case the defendant was prosecuted for having received a rebate, concession or discrimination in respect to the transportation of oil from station called Chappell, in Illinois, a short distance from Chicago, to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. In the Santa Fé case the defendant railroad company was charged with having granted a rebate, concession or discrimination in respect to the transportation of freight from a point in Arizona to a point in California. In the first case the shipper was the accused party, in the second case the transportation company. The statute contemplates the punishment not only of the party who obtains a discrimination in his behalf in regard to the charges for carrying his goods but also that of the common arrier engaged in interstate commerce which grants such favor to the shipper.

Stated as simply as possible, the charge in the indictment against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in the case tried before Judge Landis was that the defendant obtained the transportation of its perty by various railroad companies at rates less than those given in the public schedules of such companies. The rate obtained from the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was six cents a hundredweight on oil and petroleum products in tank cars. The traffic manager of the defendant testified that he obtained this rate from the chief rate clerk in the office of the general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, and that on each occasion when this rate was furnished to it he inquired of the rate clerk whether the rate had been filed as required by the Federal law and was informed that it had been so filed. This evidence was offered to show that the defendant had been misled by the representative of the railroad company into the belief that the six cent rate had been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and of course ittended to show that the defendant had acted innocently upon the assurance that the rate had been filed. although it had not been filed in fact. The verdict against the defendant indicated that the jury did not believe the testimony of the traffic manager in this respect, and it is equally manifest that Judge LANDIS did not believe it, as appears from this remark which he made in pronouncing sentence: "A jury is not required to accept an obviously improbable thing as true merely because in a lawsuit a witness may testify to its having happened."

In the Illinois case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the indictment contained 1,903 counts, each count relating to the rebate upon the movement of a single car of oil. Upon the trial Judge LANDIS withdrew 441 counts from the consideration of the jury and the defendant was convicted on 1,462 counts. In fixing the fine of \$29,240,000 the Judge acted on the assumption that the defendant named in the indictment was not the real defendant in the case and he assessed the amount of the fine upon this assumption, saying: "The nominal defendant is the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a million dollar corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital is one hundred millions of dollars, is the real defendant." He therefore declared that inasmuch as the larger corporation controlled the smaller corporation which it had absorbed, and notwithstanding the fact that the crime had been committed in the name of the smaller corporation, the law would consider the larger corporation to be the real offender in ascertaining the punishment which ought properly to be imposed.

The Santa Fé case was tried at Los Angeles before Judge OLIN WELLBORN, the District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of California. The defendant was convicted on sixtysix counts of an indictment which charged the granting of rebates by the allroad company in amounts ranging rom 35 cents up to \$15. The defence ras that these sums were allowed and aid to the shippers not by way of rebate

goods in transit. The fine of \$330,000 represented a penalty of \$5,000 on each count. Large as this sum is the fine imposed by Judge Landis has led the public to expect the imposition of such severe penalties in this class of cases that \$330,000 seems comparatively moderate. In these days of extravagant utterances by public men in public life we feel bound to commend Judge WELL-BORN for the conservative and dignified tone of the language which he used in imposing sentence. After declaring that he was not convinced that the payments by the railroad company to the shippers represented the bona fide settlement of genuine caims for damage to goods he said:

" I am inclined to think that the defendant's underlying purpose was to foster on its own lines an industry which would permanently contribute to its traffic. I am satisfied that the evidence shows that the concessions were intentionally and syste natically made, and it is hard to believe the defendant did not know that they were unlawful departires from the established tariff."

We suppose that no fine can be deemed excessive as matter of law where it is within the limit expressly prescribed by the statute authorizing the prosecution. It does not follow, however, that the imposition of the maximum fine thus permitted may not justly be subject to condemnation in morals. In hundreds of our trolley cars running all over New York appears a notice to the effect that the offence of spitting in the car is punishable by a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for one year; yet the infliction of the maximum penalty thus advertised. in the case of an offence against this statute unaccompanied by any grossly aggravating circumstances, would be deemed most unjust in fact, however warranted by law.

The Case of Captain M. B. Stewart.

In a statement relating to the order detaching Captain MERCH B. STEWART from his duties as assistant instructor of actics at West Point and ordering him to the Philippines Acting Secretary of War OLIVER avers that Captain STEWART was guilty of "a serious breach of discipline" in saying in a letter to THE SUN upon the Dick-Capron pay bill:

"The possible defeat of the measure is a bugaboo with which the infantry has no concern and which is to be accounted for only on the supposition that erconcentration and apprehensiveness on the part of its adherents have caused a mild hysteria."

By "adherents" Captain STEWART obriously did not mean, as General OLIVER eems to imply, the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Treasury, and the President, all of whom have indorsed the bill. If Captain STEWART was removed from the field of his usefulness at West Point because of a reflection upon his superiors it is not to be found in the passage lifted out of his letter by General OLIVER, as will appear from references in other passages to the adherents of the bill. They were officers who deprecated agitation against the bill for personal as well as service reasons. The presumption is that if Captain STEWART had urged the passage of the bill the War Department would have taken no notice of his letter and he would have been allowed to complete his term as nstructor in tactics at the Military Academy. Few officers in the army are better qualified for the position, as Lieutenant-General ADNA R. CHAFFEE, re-

It was General CHAFFEE, we believe, who complimented Captain STEWART at one of the military tournaments in Madison Square Garden for the fine appearance and perfectly executed evolutions of a company of the Eighth Infantry which the young officer commanded. A man who could produce such results deserved the West Point assignment, and we have not heard his usefulness and zeal questioned or that his influence was prejudicial to the discipline of the corps of cadets. Yet he is stigmatized as "utterly unfit for such duty" and punished by exile to the Philippines because a passage in a letter which he wrote upon a service matter offended illogically and unaccountably somebody in authority to whose attention it was brought.

General OLIVER himself says that "the

attempt to make it appear that this officer was disciplined because he took up the question of the pay of the infantry and was pun shed therefor is entirely incorrect." What seems to be correct is that om bedy "high up" pounced u on a entence in Captain STEWART'S letter, which he wrote over his own sign ture for the good f the service, and made it a pretext for finding him guilty without benefit of court-martial for insubord nation. That sentence if r ad dispassionat ly in the light of the context does not reflect at all upon Captain STEWART's faith in the necessity of an increase in the pay scale of the enlisted men if the integrity of the army is to be preserved; and he makes it very clear in his temperate discussion of the general question that he feels it to be hs duty to advocate am ndment of the Dick-Capron bill for no other reason than that, as things are going now, the efficiency of the infantry is steadily deteriorating, to the unfeigned regret of every thoughtful officer in that branch of the service. The Department ought to be proud of an officer who could write such a letter in a spirit so true to the best interests of the a my. Ruthlessly to make an example of him does not tend to improve its morale.

Emperor William in England.

That the grandson of Queen VICTORIA would receive at Windsor a cordial welcome from his uncle, King EDWARD VII., was of course to be expected, as was also the expression of a wish on the part of the imperial guest that the cose kinship between the house of Hohenzollern and the house of Hanover should be reflected in the relations of their respective

countries. There have been times undoubtedly when the peoples as well as the sovereigns of Britain and Prussia were knit together by sympathy and friendship. Throughout the Seven Years War the eyes of Englishmen were fixed as eagerly on the battlefie ds of Germany as on the Heights of Ab aham, and or them WOLF himself was ou shone by FREDdiscrimination but in settlement of ERICK the Gr. at, who was upheld so he can think of no one who has the nec-

claims for damages sustained by the sturdily by WILLIAM PITT in his tremendous struggle aga nst France, Austria and Russia combined. Subsequently Britain and Prussia presented a united front against the French Republic and Empire and nowhere more sincerely than in London was Prussia's temporary dismemberment deplored. Still remembered in the middle of the last century was the enthusiasm aroused by the Prussian ruler's visit to England after Waterloo, where it was recognized that perhaps Wellington would have been beaten if BLUCHER had not come up. At a later day the union of Queen Vic-TORIA'S eldest child, the Princess Royal, to the Crown Prince of Prussia was one of the most popular marriages ever celebrated in England and was scarcely less acclaimed in Prussia till the hour arrived when BISMARCK complained of the ascendency possessed by the Crown Prin-cess over her husband. It cannot be said that the absorption

of the Kingdom of Hanover by Prussia, which was one of the results of her victory at Sadowa, gave offence to the British people, though their sovereign could hardly view with indifference the extinction of a monarchy which for upward of a century had been linked by a dynastic tie to the British Crown. Owing, however, to the Queen's affection for her eldest daughter, there was no breach in her friendly intercourse with the court of Berlin during the reigns of Emperor WILLIAM I. and Emperor FREDERICK; nor, for that matter, during the reign of her grandson up to the outbreak of the last war in South Africa. Then the sympathy for the Roers exhibted by WILLIAM II. provoked in England a storm of indignation which the royal family could not ignore or refuse to share. From that day to this the relations of the British and German courts have been conventional and frigid, while the British Foreign Office has pursued a policy by no means calculated to promote the execution of German plans. But for England's former agreement to aid Japan in the event of that country being attacked by two or more Powers it is certain that Germany and France would have cooperated with Russia after the late Far Eastern war, as they did in 1895. A for the new agreement signed in August, 1905, whereby England binds herself to he'p Japan should that country be attacked even by a single Power, and whereby both signatories ovenant to uphold the territorial integrity of China, it puts an end to Germany's dream of acquiring the province of Shantung and confines her to the little settlement at Kiaochou. That was a death blow to the programme of expansion in the Far East whereof the purchase of the Carolinas and the procurement of a part of New Guinea were only preliminary moves.

Even more serious was the damage done to Germany's prestige by the series of international compacts which King EDWARD VII. has the credit for arrangng and which seems to threaten to encompass the German Empire with iron bands. With the Anglo-French entente and the Anglo-Russian treaty may be coupled the present extremely cordial relations of Italy with both England and France, relations scarcely reconcilable with Italy's fidelity to the Triple Alliance. Under the circumstances it was natural that Emperor WILLIAM should deem it of exceeding importance to renew the old time affectionate relations between the British and Prussian courts before another link in the constrictive chain of treaties should have been forged. It is true that Herr von Schön, Secretary of the German Foreign Office, who is accompanying Emperor WILLIAM, denies that there is any intention of discussing at Windsor any concrete political question or that Germany looks for any specially defined political agreement or understanding that might give rise to apprehensions on the part of any other Power. When, however, his master and he talk about reviving the former intimate relations of the two countries they can mean nothing else than that they wish England to substitute a close understanding with Germany for that which she now has with France.

There is not the slightest chance of such a substitution. It is probable that satisfactory assurances on that point have been or will be given by King EDWARD'S Government to the French Foreign Office.

Mr. Bryan's Terms to His Party.

If Mr. BRYAN has his way no Democrat who is so unfortunate or so wicked as to be connected with a corporation will be admitted as a delegate to the national convention. We know of nothing more pathetic in political annals than the appea of Mr. CHARLES K. LADD of Illinois that the gold Democrats be allowed to return to the p rty and take part in its deliberations. This supplication occurs in a letter which Mr. LADD has written to Mr. BRYAN:

"The gold Democrats agree with us in everything but the money question. That question is not now imminent. Then why not let them return even if they do own stock in a corporation?"

Mr. BRYAN has sternly refused to hold out any mercy to the erring The gold Democrats can go their way and take with them the unconscionable proff gates who persist in retaining their stock in corporations. He wants a convention of stockless men and would not bar even the stockingless. He will have no money of corporation origin in the Democratic campaign fund. He would like to lead the Have Nots in battle array against the Haves, convinced that if everybody who owned no corporation stock would vote for him he coul not fail of election. Upon Ladd he has already served notice that the sin of taking a retainer from an incorporated busines disqualifies him for admission to the Democratic

convention. The suggestion that Mr. BRYAN retire as a candidate in favor of a Democrat who might be elected he has rejected utterly. By this time his terms ought to be understood: Nobody who did not vote for him in 1896 or 1900 can be nomi nated by the Democratic party for President: no man who has been instrumental in promoting, maintaining or tostering corporations can be considered; no man shall be nominated without his consent

ossary qualifications; he emphatically refuses to say he will not be a candidate

The Man. The Inter Ocean tells the world that

CANNON is the man." The man for what? Will he be man nough to block any inspired measures for further monkeying with business, should such come before the House of Representatives next winter?

Are the cynical wrong in believing that Uncle Josephus, among his cronies bolder than the Hyrcan tiger, is meeker than milk when he sees the shadow of the General Boss?

Street Traffic Regulation.

For many years efforts have been made to close Fifth avenue to trucks during certain hours, but because of the numbe and influence of the public carmen who have opposed the plan none of them has been successful. At present the exclusion of this class of vehicles could be brought about only by legislative enactment either by the Board of Aldermen or at Albany. If the plan of street traffic regulation advocated by the Police Department were adopted an administrative order would be sufficient to accom-

plish it. It is not unlikely that such considera tions as this will cause opposition to the Bugher scheme for granting absolute power over vehicular traffic. In spite of the excellent work done by the traffic policemen and the great benefits that the city has received from their activity there will be many who will hesitate to indorse the confiding of exclusive powers ov r the pub ic highways to one man. Retai tradesmen will fear that the delivery of goods may be made more expensive and more difficult; truck drivers and the r employers will see the possibility of being kept out of certain streets; and liverymen, cabmen and the owners of private carriages are apt to resent the official designation of routes by which they are to reach their destinations.

Yet the present situation, resulting from divided and conflicting authority, is costly, bothersome and the cause of great delays which would be avoided if the laying down and enforcement of rules of the road were the charge of one set of officials, properly trained to their work. Serious efforts to regulate street traffic in New York began only when conditions had become almost intolerable, and the results should argue successfully for the extension of the police ontrol. It will require time and hard work, however, to induce the public to give to the police the power they want, and the department will have to fight for every bit of authority it gains.

If it were not for the President I believe New Mexico and Arizona would both be Democratic States.—Governor CURRY of New Mexico.

It is confounding to hear an ex-Rough Rider exclaiming in this way. It was in those Territories that many of the hardy and ferocious spirits who followed LEONARD WOOD and THEODORE ROOSEVELT into battle were recruited; many of them, if not all of them who read and write, have been honored with office by President Roose-VELT: how, then, in the name of common gratitude, could the Territorialists fail to ote as citizens of a State for anything this Administration wanted?

EIGHT IN A BALLOON.

Heavyweight Ascension in the '70s Re-

called by One of the Uplifted. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: May not Dr. ilan P. Thomas be in error in his statement in THE SUN of November 10 that "the trip (of his baloon Pommern from Philadelphia to The Bronzi, which is well over 100 miles, is the longest ever made in America with so much weight aboard"! Donaidson, Barnum's aeronaut, made his 106th ascension, taking with him six newspaper men and a stranger to them alf, a passenger whose queer actions in midalr suggested suicidal intent, an im pression that was strengthened a week later when he was found in his office with a self-inflicted builtwound in his head. The reporters represented the Daily Graphic, Frank Leslie's, the Brooklyn Argus Eagle and Times and the Newark Advertiser.

The ascension was from the old Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, at about 5 o'clock in the after-noon. The party drifted over Manhattan Island at about Forty-second street, over the Hackensack Meadows and the Ramapo Hills, and finally, after a variety of adventures which cured everybody aboard, except Donaldson, of the ballooning fever it landed in a tree in Matshew Newkirk's field, in the lown of Montgomery, Orange county. It had been in the air less than three hours, though it seemed more like three years, and it is Christopher Columbus experienced half the rapture of those pilgrims as they shinned down and touched

lear old terra firma again. The combined weight of the newspaper bunch, the stranger, Donaldso the stranger, Donaldson, drag rope, ballast, basket and refreshments was 2,519 pounds, according to Donaldson's official statement. Farmer Newkirk's Grounds, but as the balloon flew that day it trav

siled about 125 miles, according to Donaldson, aboard, as compared with eight carried by son's bag. Dr. Thomas gives no agures of weight, and in their absence it would seem to be fair to let Donaldson have the credit (if credit may be attached to such a performance of having lifted a greater weight heavenward and lugged it farther than any other man in America before or since. I ONE OF THE UPLIFTED

From the Washington Herald. Anibal Cruz. Minister from Chie to the United States, sold last night that reports that the immension of saltpetre found in that country will be exhausted in a few years are erroneous. "Those beds will not lest merely a hundred years or two hundred, but will be helping to make Chile wealthy a thou-and years from now. Chile is the only country in the world in which such deposits of saitpetre are found. They are for the most part owned by Germans and Englishmen. The Germans are the most heavily interested, with the English next. Most of the saitpetre is exported to Hamburg, while some of it goes to Liverpool. The Chilean Government derives a large amount of revenue from this expos trade, as a duty of about two shillings a ton is as-acted on all that is sent out. The revenue amounts o eighty or ninety million shillings each year.

From the Boston Herald. At a Republican raily in Rozbury, in introducing the speakers John S. Richardson said: "I am simply the speaking of the kegs forward on the platform and let the eloquence flow forth. I trust you are all in a receptive mood and will take as much of it as you and earry it home with you."

From the Washington Star.
When there are battles to be won
Tis well to be a favorite son
Of many places far and near
Throughout your chosen hemisphere
A grandairs from New England's hill
A granddam from the Recktes' rills
and great grandbarents in a row A granddam from the Bocklos' rill and great grandparents in a row From Greenland down to Mexico— Thus may I travel o'er the earth And murmur "Country of my birth! Pauses to bid me apeak again.
Our ancestors so numerous are
One need not go so very far
In point of pedigree or time
To find for every race and clim
A forebear who will let you say
"I'm of vour tithe: so your my

THE JAMESTOWN WRECK.

Wassington, Nov. 13 .- The deficit of the Jamestown exposition will not be far from 33,000,000. The total receipts from entrance fees, space for exhibits and from concessionaries up to the date of closing will be only a little more than \$1,000,000. The buildings, chan \$5,000,000. There are no figures to show the number of visitors. Admissions up to November 1 are reported as some 1,280,600. itors. Many attended for more than one day, and probably many spent several days on the grounds. It would perhaps be fair to that not far from 800,000 people got more or less pleasure from a trip to Hampton Roads. It is clear that in addition to the sum expended by the visitors themselves more than 35 a head must have come from other sources to pay for their entertain-ment. Barely more than 10 per cent. of the Government loan of \$1,000,000 has been repaid. The rest stands as a charge against an utterly insolvent concern. Now that com-ment can work no injury, it may be said that the affair was almost hopeless from its begin-ning. Its very location was against it. Had it not been that a visit to Washington could be made on the way to or returning from the exposition, it is probable that the atterwould have been reduced by one-half.

Admitting all that has been derived from t by individuals, and that is much, the fact stands that it has been an unduly costly form of entertainment and education. Without the aid of the national Government the show would have been impossible. The national appropriation, in addition to the loan of \$1,000,000, is reported as \$1,840,000. For the outlay a far better return, educational and entertaining, might have been secured in other ways. The experience should at least be a warning to Congress to hesitate before encouraging other enterprises of the kind by appropriations and loans. There remains the question of recovery of loss and disposal of the property. It is difficult if not impossible to see what use it can be to any one except the Government. With Fort Monroe only a few miles from it, the army has no need stands that it has been an unduly costly form only a few miles from it, the army has no need of it. The navy could use it in a number of ways, and it is probable that no better disposition could be made of it than to take it

over for such use.

The effort which will probably be made to load the whole deficit on the Government should be defeated both as a matter of right and as an object lesson to other communities ambitious to hold expositions for purposes of local advertisement at the expense of the

VOTING MACHINES.

Approving Opinion From One Who Served as a Watcher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I spent election day in a New Jersey polling place in which a voting machine was used. Comparing the average length of time spent in voting by each elector and the number of com-plaints made by electors with the corresponding incidents in booths in which ballots were used I find that there was nothing to indicate greater difficulty in casting a ballot on the machine than in marking and depositing to vote on a machine or on a blanket ballot than it is with the old fashioned ballot, but the machine is not harder to manage than the New York ballot and is much easier than the Massachusetts paper vote. Believing that every voter should be obliged

to perform a separate act to register his desire for each candidate. I think the machine should be changed by eliminating the party levers arranged alphabetically under the title of the office for which they are running, and each elector should be made to press a button or turn a lever to register his will for each office. Perhaps the time will never come when this will be required, but the adoption of this plan

will be required, but the adoption of this plan would undoubtedly do much to force men to think when they vote.

When the poils closed at 7 o'clock on Tuesday the election officers unlocked the back of the machine, read off the figures recorded and relocked and sealed the machine. Fifteen minutes after the poils closed we knew the vote for every candidate for every office. There was no chance for dispute, no opportunity to throw out ballots, no discussion over marks. No one questioned the record, nor could any one.

The reason men object to the machines is because they are familiar with the paper ballot and refuse to be instructed in the new method. The same class objected when the blanket ballot was adopted in Massachuse blanket ballot was adopted in Massachusetta and New York. Their objections did not preserve the old system in those States. They will not oust the voting machines from New Jersey. On the contrary the advantages of the machine are so many and so manifest that in time it is bound to be adopted for svery voting precinct of the State.

BAYONNE, November 13. WATCHER.

Pernicious Activity TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It reported that "the President is to throw him-self with all his energy into the work of re-The Lord help us if, after six years of "my

licies," we are to have sixteen months of my poultices"! SPRINGFIELD, Mass., November 12.

Who Killed Cock Robin? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Pacific Coast for the first time is on a paper

basis. Who killed cock robin? TACOMA, Wash., November 7.

Call for \$25,000,000.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am trying o get up a consumers coal company of the State of New York to subscribe enough funds to reopen the Chemung Canal to the coal mines or urge general Government to furnish the money. It will cost about \$25,000,000 to make a ditch the size of the barge canal and that will have fourteen feet water over the mitre sills and lode. A barge 160 feet long and 30 feet wide will carry 1,200 tons of coal. These barges can bring coal from the mines to New York for 75 cents a ton after the barge canal is built and save for the city of New York

each year \$20,000,000. If the coal consumers will furnish the funds I will contract for enough dredges and material to complete the recepcing of the Chemung Canai on May I. 1998. If the coal consumers reopen this canai they can charge a toll of 50 cents a ton on all freight passing through the canal and out of the State, making the largest dividend payer in the GRORGE H. CLARK. LAIRDVILLE, N. Y., November at.

Tree Climbing Woodchucks of West Virginia. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Take it from me that a woodchuck will climb a tree, a fact well known to every hunter in the State of West Vir ginia. Only last week my man was driving me in a wagon over Rich Mountain to Beverly. Cross-ing the top of the mountain we noticed a reddish gray animal pear the top of a small chestnut tree probably thirty feet high, within ten feet of the top My driver, who had on heavy gloves, started to climb the tree to catch the animal. When he was about far enough up to grab it it jumped through the branches to the ground and disappeared into the ronds. It was a woodchuck and no MABIE, W. Va., November 11.

> Indian Relies in Kentucky From the Carrolton Damacoul

Major James Tandy Ellis found a fine tomahawk on his farm Wednesday. He called our attention to the fact that tomahawks were made of granite a the granite was found only in Vermont, showing that the tribes which made Kentucky a hunting ground must some time in life have been conversant with the country in and around Vermont. He also said that more Indian relics have been found in Carroll county than in any other county in

From the Windsor Review. Jim Crews Clintoned Yesterday. Estes Canaday Sedalland Tucsday. Before and After.

Stella-When they were engaged he explain the football game to her.

Bells—And now he behaves like a brute when she asks him to explain the currency system. Doubles and Quite. Knicker-A device has been invented to run two

-Isn't it enough to have one alway A Fellow Feeling. ter-The Fresident is always having to ex-

MR. -ROOSEVELT.

An Estimate of His Character and a Prayer

for His Conduct. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: husiness community revolts against inquisi-torial investigations in support of "My Poli-cies," however strenuous and lofty, instituted by Mr. Receivelt and prosecuted by his ileutenants in the interest of or in vindication of them, rather than of the "square deals" which he often misinterprets. His best friends, those who personally have known him from his youth, watched his career with pride and satisfaction and have dared to advise him, agree that he is absolutely honest but unwise, impulsive, shrewd, obstinate and impatient of contradiction. Others who have come into personal contact with him assert that he is deaf to argument, many times unreasonable, self-opinionated, re-sorting to invective with the ingenious skill of a littérateur in clothing words with novel applications, inventing new epithets and misapplying old ones,

public utterances he deals in sounding phrases which stimulate the passions of the popular majority against the well to do classes. He does not so much look forward ishments for errors of the past. No admirer statesman or a calm, judicious interpreter of the law. Dogmatic in his impulsive judgments, dictatorial to courts, juries, legisla-tures and conventions, fond of oratory and popular applause, he seems always to seek the glare of the limelight on the public stage as well as in the retirement—if he ever re-tires—of his home, where he submits to the camera and has portrayed his skill as a horse-man, a woodsman, a hunter of beasts and birds and, as he is, a most excellent father of a large family!

a large family!

He is picturesque as a soldier in rough rider costume, as a horseman leaping fences, a hunter following the hounds, chasing lions and bears; in all manly sports he is a spectaches executed. and bears; in all manny spousars in the field, this courage no one doubts; in the field, council chamber or on the platform he is ever the principal figure, bold, emphatic, full of violent gesture, irrepressible, attraction of the multitude—to the thoughtful unsafer the multitude—to the thoughtful unsafer and advice.

council chamber or on the platform he is ever the principal figure, bold, emphastic, full of violent gesture, irrepressible, attractive to the multitude—to the thoughtful unafel. He brooks no interference, seeks no advice, sends his chief councillors abroad at critical times, surrounds himself only by councils of young men who listen and are either silent or meekly acquiesce in his determinations, or whose murmurings of dissent are whispers or asides, of no weight with him or the public. Indeed, he assumes to be and is the "entire show." Those who differ from him or do not approve all his methods he promptly classes as "his enemies."

It is in a measure unjust to Mr. Roosevelt to assert that he is the unique cause of it all; but it is undeniable that he has been and is an important factor in the grave concern which pervades all honest business enterprises and industries from one end of the country to the other. He started the fire which has resohed the condition of configgration; has reached the condition of orning threats.

Mr. Roosevelt may believe honestly that our national, commerical and domestic sins can be expiated only through suffering and distress and that he is an apostle who is only fulfilling a mission. Will not a tired people prefer more moderation and less absolutism for a few years and cry out for rest? He is credited with being instrumental in giving peace to warring nations of the Old World; why should he stir up dissensions at home? A pacificator builds a more enduring monument shap, an agitator. Of the former we have too few, of the latter too many. But a President-Agitator, however sincere, is dangerous to every interest, great or small, to every citizen, rich or poor. The dinner pail was full when he came into power: will the owners of empty ones rise up and accuse him for the emptiness when he appeals to them again? That is the question his well wishers are h

of the whole country.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. ROOSEVELT,

NEW YORK, November 13.

One Catholie's Opinion.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A he of your readers are grateful for the letters of Goldwin Smith, especially for his last letter in which he removes all irrelevant things and pins Mr. Francis to one clear cut issue. Now let Mr. Francis cease his pious theological talk and let him step into the arena.

Thousands of Catholics, yea, according to a statement by one of the Bishops, millions, are alienated from the Catholic Church behey are unable to identify Catholic Christianity with the Papacy, as it has been abnormally developed by the aid of Jesuitism in recent times.

I am a Catholic and am familiar with the arguments scholastically framed and sophisically manipulated to prove the latter day claims of the Papacy. Let Mr. Francis address himself to that subject, and if he is successful he will harvest the gratitude of many Catholics who, loyal as they are to the historic institution, and devoted to Christian Cathoicity, are unable to reconcile themselves to the policies of the Roman Curia, which isolate the Church and paralyzes her energies in these modern times.

NEW YORK, November 13.

A Municipal Collection of Strange Beasts. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw two strange animals in New York yesterday. Attached to a cart on Broadway was a small four legged an nal with a mane and a tall like a horse. legs were bowed and his ears all chewed up. eve the rear half was a piece of old blanket, but I'm no sure whether any of the brute was under that blanket, though from the bumps and ridges that bulged the blanket I presume that part of him was. Curlous to know who owned such a strange beast, I looked at the wagon; it was marked Department

of Highways.

Two hours later I was in Brooklyh. Coming slowly down Washington avenue was a mass of bones with a skin stretched over it pulling a wagon. The driver picked up a stick and beat the animal. whereupon it started off on a stiff legged lope suc as a goat adopts in rough country. Immediately there came the thought, "a brother to the New York animal," which seemed to be borne out the sign on the wagon reading Department of Highways.

Is this habit of buying rarer animals to take the clace of horses one of the causes of the enc NEW YORK, November 18.

Nebraska Women Officeholders Lincoln correspondence Des Moines Register and

Leader.
At least seventeen countles in Nebraska will have women filling the office of Superintendent of Schools after January 1, and the number may be increased to a score or more when all the returns are in. Nine of the feminine incumbents will succeed men, while eight are either reelected or will take the place of other women. In Cheyenne county a man has been elected to succeed Mrs. Frances Knox, the present ident. This is the only known case where

the weaker sex will give place to the stronger.

Sporting Goods for China In Daily Consular and Trade Reports Vice-Consul Ernest Vollmer says that the German port of Taingtau, in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung, offers a large market for the sale of sporting goods such as hotguns, rifles, revolvers (American makes lead) ammunition, tennis goods, saddles, bridles, riding whips, bicycles (cheaper grades for native use—the Chinaman is in his glory on a wheel), and wo piece bathing suits (great de

> The Musings of Arroyo Al. " From the Denver Republican.
> It seems to me this life we lead is jest like that in Cattle Land:
> A few wild critters will stampede A quiet and contented band:
> And find out what the trouble wasYou can't, because there ain't no cau

One bawlin' critter in the herd
Kin do much damage on a drive;
His locoed doin's is absurd,
And at the market—man alive!—
That critter that has scairt the bun
That critter that has scairt the bun

They has to be, it seems to me,
These loosed steers and locoed men.
But think how easy life'd be
If, when they bewi and bewi again.
The herd'd stand there, as it shud,
And jest take fresh boit on its cuid!

CUPID AND TEACHER AGAIN. Board of Education Proposes to Root Out

the Married Ones. The Board of Education gos after Cupid and the woman teacher again at its meeting yesterday when several proposed amend ments to the charter were adopted and sent to the Charter Revision Committee. One proposed amendment declares that if any woman teacher gots married she shall lose her job. It applies to women princi-

pals as well as teachers.

The meeting adopted other propositions which if incorporated in the charter will make the Board of Education almost independent of the city government as well as the State. As the board's annual expenses are approaching \$45,900,900 there are some persons interested in the move-ment to make the school board a little gov-

rnment by itself.
There was an amendment, for instance. to give the board power to fix the salaries of "all other efficers, clerks and subordiuates" in addition to its present power over the salaries of the superint and other members of the administration

force. This argument was used "The Board of Education is a separate corporation, and hence it is very important that it should have the power to fix salaries not only of superintendents, examiners, principals and teachers, but also of

iners, principals and teachers, but also of all other officers and employees."

The Davis law at present fixes the minimum salary of teachers and there is likely to be a protest against any change.

'The board also wants power to select sites for schools, declaring that the present system wherein the Comptroller's office has a lot to say about it results in delays. It has frequently happened that the Comptroller's office did not agree with the sites committee of the board as to proposed prices paid for sites. The ameniment would make the Mayor, Comptroller and president of the Board of Education act as a sites commission after the board to have charge of the purchase of gas and

Another amendment wants the board to have charge of the purchase of gas and electricity for heating and lightning instead of the Department of Gas, Electricity and Water Supply. Still another would allow the Board of Education to employ physicians and nurses to examine school children.

It was decided to let this and other propositions lay over until Monday night when sitions lay over until Monday night a special meeting will be held to

them.

Mr. Jonas of Brooklyn introduced an amendment for discussion at the special meeting. It caused Supt. Maxwell to take notice. Jonas proposed that all text books written for the schools by the City Superintendent or any of the other superintendents be turned over to the city and printed and bound at the city's expense.

"There would be a saving to the city of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 under this plan."

he explained.

A member of the board said ster the meeting that Dr. Maxwell safew others have written text books and receive a reyalty from the publishers on all such books sold to the Board of Education. Mr. Jonas did not propose any compet the authors of school books.

HUGHES NAMED FOR PRESIDENT. Promipent Rochester Democrat Says He May Be Asked to Go Up Higher.

ALBANY, Nov. 13 .- Gov. and Mrs. Hughes gave a reception at the Executive mansion late this afternoon to the 500 delegates to the State conference of charities and cor-rections which is in session here. Mrs. Hughes is chairman of the local reception

Daniel B. Murphy, a prominent Democrat Daniel B. Murphy, a prominent Democrat of Rochester, who is the president of the conference, in his address paid a tribute to Gov. Hughes and intimated that his course as Governor would result in his nomination for the Presidency.

"Disquieting reports," he said, "come to us from time to time that Gov. Hughes will not accept a reclection. Well, the

will not accept a reelection. Well, the citizens of this State will solve that problem at the proper time, unless indeed he may be called to a wider field of activity and be addressed, as was that modest and worthy scriptural character of old, 'Friend, go up higher.'

POST OFFICE CRAMPED.

Congress Committee See the Condition

for Themselves. Senator N. B. Scott, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, and Representative Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the corresponding committee in the House, who are in this city to investigate the needs for additional postal facilities, were the guests of Postmaster Morgan yesterday morning. Mr. Morgan took them through the Post Office building and both men expressed the conviction that the

building was utterly inadequate. The party went to the Thirty-third street station and the two Congressmen were surprised that more progress had not been made. Congressman Bartholdt said he would try to have more push put into the

work.

Postmaster Morgan told them that the main Post Office was too small, the new buildings were still incomplete, and the sub-stations were inadequately equipped and cramped for space.

TARIFF DISPUTE WITH FRANCE. That Government's Counter Propositio

Presented to the State Benertni WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-M. Justora the French Ambassador, to-day handed to the State Department the counter proposition prepared by his Government to the proposal of the United States respecting proposal of the United States respecting a tariff arrangement between the two countries on the expiration of the present arrangement on December 1 next. The character of the counter proposal has not been made public. In fact it has not been examined by the State Department, and before any further steps are taken in the negotiations it will be referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor experts for examination and opinion.

Loch to Remain at the White Her

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- William, Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President, is going to stay at the White House for the resi of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Before the President went to Oyster Bay for the summer it became known that friends of Mr. Loeb were trying to get control of aummer it became known that friends of Mr. Loeb were trying to get control of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, with the object of electing Mr. Loeb its president, and it was said that if they were successful Mr. Loeb would retire from his pracent position in December. It was explained to-day in behalf of Mr. Loeb that even if his friends managed to obtain a controlling interest in the comobtain a controlling interest in the com-pany he would not leave President Roose-velt to accept office at their hands.

New Scheme of Examination at Columbia With the blea of doing away with cheating in the examinations at Columbia it was decided yesterday by the faculties of the decided yesternay by the faculties of the college and science schools to hold all examinations hereafter in the university gymnasium under the supervision of proctors detailed especially for that purpose. The honor system has never been tried universally at Columbia, and in the few instances in which it has been used it has not been wholly successful. The new system provides for absolute equal treatment of all.

Governor of Virginia Gives Recept Gen, Grant.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13 .- A brilliant reception was tendered this evening at the executive mansion by Governor and Mrs. Swanson in honor of General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant. The mansion was decorated for the occasion in palms and ferms and American Beauty roses and the State and national colors.